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Acute Coronary Syndromes

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH USE OF NEWER ANTIPLATELET AGENTS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING DRUG ELUTING STENT PLACEMENT: ANALYSIS FROM THE PINNACLE® REGISTRY

Poster Contributions

Poster Hall B1

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Background: Prasugrel and ticagrelor are newer thienopyridines for use as part of dual antiplatelet therapy (DAPT) in patients undergoing drug-eluting stent (DES) placement for CAD. To understand reasons for their use over clopidogrel, we evaluated the factors associated with prescription of these agents.

Methods: Within the national PINNACLE® registry, we identified patients who were treated with DES and were prescribed DAPT between January, 2013 and March, 2014. We assessed which patients were treated with clopidogrel, prasugrel, or ticagrelor for DAPT. Factors associated with use of the 3 agents were assessed using a multinomial regression model, adjusted for practice site, provider and patient factors.

Results: Our study consisted of 11,910 patients [10108 (84.9%) were prescribed clopidogrel, 1322 (11.1%) prasugrel, 480 (4%) ticagrelor] from 42 practices. Predictors of prescription of the 3 anti-platelet agents are summarized (Fig 1a). Interestingly, ticagrelor was more likely to be prescribed in patients aged ≥ 75 yrs and with history of MI compared to other 2 agents whereas prasugrel was more used in patients with BMI $> 25\text{kg/m}^2$. In hierarchical model evaluating practice level variation, prasugrel and ticagrelor were more likely to be prescribed compared to clopidogrel (Fig 1b).

Conclusion: Prescription of newer DAPT agents is dependent on specific patients factors and characteristics of practices.

